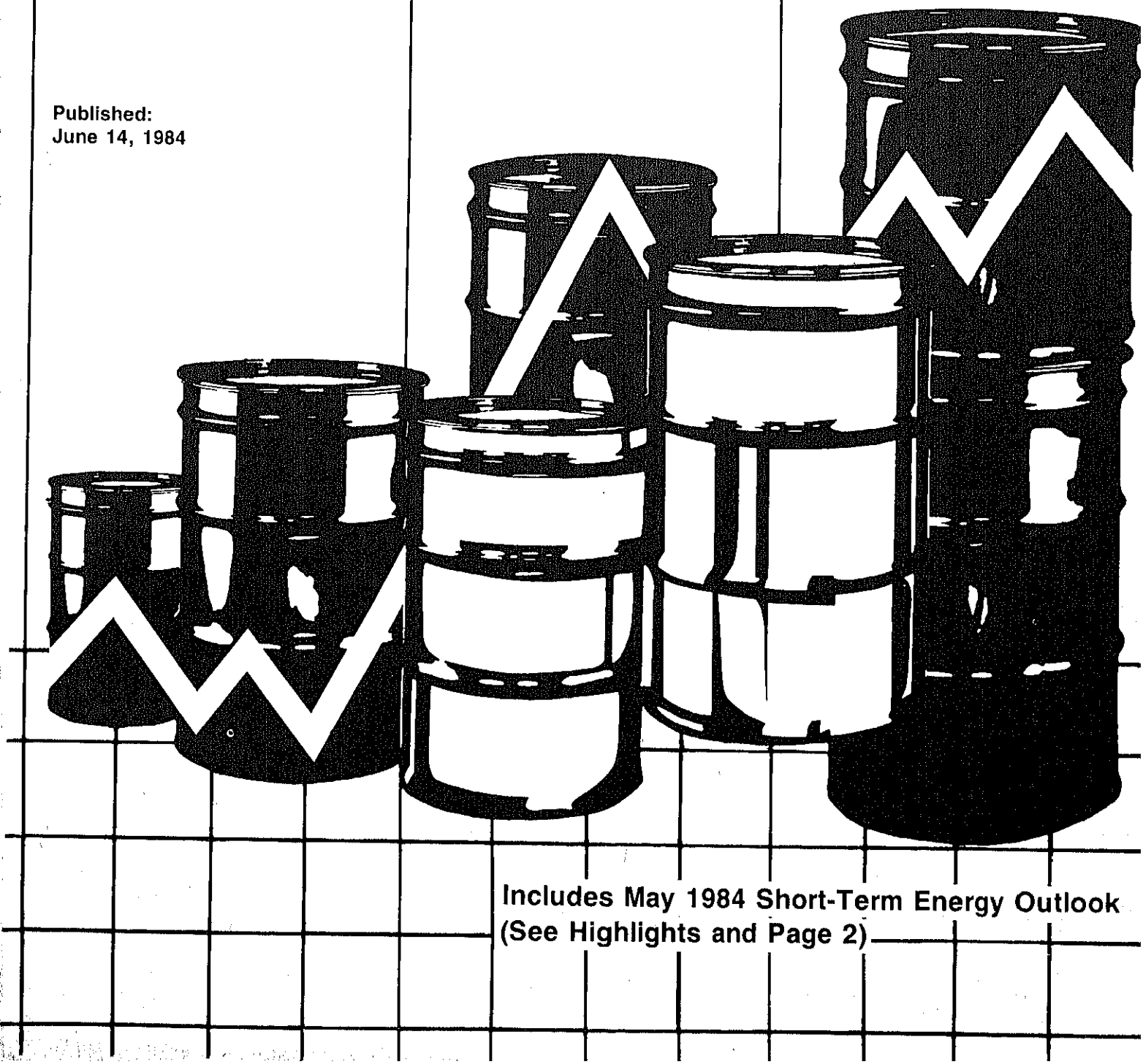
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Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

Data for Week Ended:
June 8, 1984

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Includes May 1984 Short-Term Energy Outlook
(See Highlights and Page 2)

The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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CONTENTS

Highlights....1
May 1984 Short-Term Energy Outlook....2
U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet....3

Refinery Activity
Inputs, Utilization, and Production....4
Inputs, Utilization, and Production (Graphs)....5

Stocks
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals....6
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Graphs)....7
Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....8
Motor Gasoline (Graphs)....9
Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....10
Distillate Fuel Oil (Graphs)....11
Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District....12
Residual Fuel Oil (Graphs)....13

Imports
Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products....14
Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Graphs)....15

Products Supplied
Petroleum Products Supplied....16

Prices
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil....17
Average Retail Selling Prices, Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil....17
World Crude Oil Prices....18
World Crude Oil Prices (Graph)....19
Spot Market Product Prices....20
Spot Market Product Prices (Graphs)....21

Weather
Weather Summary....22

Other Fuels
Natural Gas in Underground Storage....23

Estimates
Weekly Estimates....24

Appendixes:
A. EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods....25
B. Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels....26
C. Projection of Products Supplied from the Short-Term Energy Outlook....27
D. Changes in Weekly Petroleum Status Report Series....27
E. Calculation of World Oil Prices....28

Glossary....29
Sources....31
Electronic Publication Announcement....33

HIGHLIGHTS

Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 12.5 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending June 8, 1984. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 78.7 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending June 8, 1984, motor gasoline production averaged 6.8 million barrels per day, and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.8 million barrels a day.

Stocks

On June 8, 1984, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 363.7 million barrels, which is about 3 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 250.9 million barrels, were about 12 percent above the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 103.0 million barrels, which is about 7 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil stood at 43.9 million barrels, which is about 13 percent below the level one year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 4.7 million barrels a day for the four weeks ending June 8, 1984, about 13 percent above the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 3.5 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending June 8, 1984.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.3 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending June 8, 1984, which is about 5 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 7.0 million barrels a day, which is about 5 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 2.8 million barrels a day, about 18 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

The estimated weighted average international price of crude oil as of June 12, 1984, remains at $28.65 a barrel.

Spot Market Product Price

For the week ending June 8, 1984, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market decreased 35 cents to $33.00 a barrel; the gasoil price decreased 67 cents to $33.04 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased 67 cents to $27.78 a barrel. On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular gasoline decreased 42 cents to $32.68 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil decreased 42 cents to $33.81 a barrel, and the residual fuel oil price decreased 10 cents to $29.90 a barrel.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984

U.S. total petroleum consumption is projected to be 15.6 million barrels per day in 1984, 3 percent higher than the 1983 average of 15.2 million barrels per day. Petroleum consumption for the first half of 1985 is projected to average 15.5 million barrels per day, down about 1 percent from year-earlier levels. Net petroleum imports in 1984 are projected to be 5.0 million barrels per day, almost 18 percent higher than in 1983, and, in the first half of 1985, 4.7 million barrels per day, the same as the comparable period of 1984. These projections are based on the assumption that the average cost of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners will remain at $29.00 per barrel through mid-1985, and that the real Gross National Product will rise by 5.9 percent from 1983 to 1984, and by 2.8 percent from the first half of 1984 to the first half of 1985.

History and Base Case Projections, Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984

Total petroleum product supplied in 1984 is projected to average 15.6 million barrels per day (about one-half million barrels per day more than in 1983), in the base case projection of EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984. For the first half of 1985, total petroleum product supplied is forecast to be 15.5 million barrels per day, down about 100,000 barrels per day from the same period in 1984. This forecast is based on the assumptions that (1) the average cost of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners will be $29.00 per barrel through the entire forecast period, and that (2) the real Gross National Product will rise 5.9 percent from 1983 to 1984, and by 2.8 percent from the first half of 1984 to the first half of 1985. In 1984, motor gasoline consumption is projected to rise less than 1 percent, to 6.64 million barrels per day, over the 1983 average of 6.62 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil supplied in 1984 is projected to be 2.9 million barrels per day, up 6.7 percent from the average of 2.7 million barrels per day in 1983. Residual fuel oil supplied in 1984 is projected to be about 1.4 percent above the 1983 average, at 1.42 million barrels per day. In the first half of 1985, motor gasoline consumption is expected to be 6.5 million barrels per day, about 1 percent below the year-earlier level. Distillate and residual fuel oil consumption are projected to be 2.9 and 1.5 million barrels per day, respectively, in the first half of 1985. This is about a 3.2 percent decline for distillate and a 3.9 percent decline for residual, from year-earlier levels.

History and Base Case Projections, U.S. Total, Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984

	History					Projections					
	1982	1983			1984	1984				1985	
	Annual Average	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Annual Average	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Annual Average	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr
Assumptions											
Average Cost of Imported Crude Oil	33.55	29.27	29.35	29.30	28.89 (Nominal Dollars per Barrel)	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.97	29.00	29.00
Gross National Product	1,485	1,553	1,573	1,535	1,604 (Billion 1972 Dollars)	1,619	1,635	1,644	1,626	1,652	1,660
Forecasts											
Petroleum Prices (Retail)					(Nominal Dollars per Gallon)						
Motor Gasoline	1.28	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.23
Distillate Fuel Oil	1.19	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.09
Crude Oil Production	8.65	8.65	8.63	8.66	8.76 (Million Barrels per Day)	8.73	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.69	8.65
Petroleum Products Supplied											
Motor Gasoline	6.54	6.81	6.69	6.62	6.34	6.72	6.84	6.65	6.64	6.30	6.67
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.67	2.43	2.95	2.68	3.20	2.78	2.47	3.00	2.86	3.04	2.75
Residual Fuel Oil	1.72	1.33	1.38	1.40	1.74	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.42	1.62	1.30
Other Petroleum Products[1]	4.37	4.66	4.71	4.48	4.77	4.42	4.77	4.89	4.71	4.80	4.61
Total Products Supplied	15.30	15.22	15.73	15.18	16.06	15.22	15.38	15.88	15.63	15.75	15.33
Total Imports[2]	5.11	5.94	5.16	4.99	5.40	5.44	6.18	5.77	5.70	4.81	6.06

1 Includes reclassified petroleum products and unaccounted-for oils.
2 Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages For Period Ending 06/08/84	06/08/83	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 159 Days 1984	1983	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E8,748	8,681	0.8	E8,710	8,668	0.5
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	3,544	3,055	16.0	3,154	2,623	20.2
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	3,540	3,037	16.6	3,185	2,584	23.3
(4) SPR Imports	241	264	--	165	221	--
(5) Exports	E236	246	-4.1	E195	182	7.6
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-241	-267	--	-164	-217	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-351	278	--	-129	-28	--
(8) Products Supplied and Losses	E-64	-64	--	E-65	-66	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	885	232	--	485	235	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12,522	11,914	5.1	11,990	11,215	6.9
Other Supply						
(11) NGL Production	E1,588	1,491	6.5	E1,602	1,554	3.1
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E48	67	-27.8	E48	51	-6.5
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E62	63	-2.0	E64	65	-1.6
(14) Processing Gain	595	512	16.3	556	471	18.0
(15) Net Product Imports[3]	1,156	1,094	5.7	1,505	838	79.6
(16) Gross Product Imports[3]	1,761	1,677	5.0	1,986	1,512	31.4
(17) Product Exports	E605	584	3.7	E481	674	-28.7
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[4]	-668	-631	--	-3	637	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,303	14,508	5.5	15,762	14,832	6.3
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	7,005	6,657	5.2	6,566	6,411	2.4
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	245	214	14.2	210	214	-1.5
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	843	807	4.5	913	802	13.8
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	2,818	2,387	18.1	3,044	2,699	12.8
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,210	1,312	-7.7	1,530	1,469	4.2
(25) Other Oils Supplied[5]	3,181	3,131	1.6	3,499	3,237	8.1
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,303	14,508	5.5	15,762	14,832	6.3

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	06/08/84	06/01/84	06/08/83	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6]	363.7	361.2	354.4	0.7	2.6
Total Motor Gasoline	250.9	248.2	224.3	1.1	11.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	209.0	206.8	186.0	1.1	12.4
Blending Components	41.8	41.4	38.3	1.0	9.3
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	6.3	6.3	6.8	0.9	-6.5
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	35.7	34.4	34.5	3.7	3.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	103.0	99.3	110.3	3.7	-6.6
Residual Fuel Oil	43.9	44.0	50.7	-0.2	-13.4
Unfinished Oils	116.4	115.0	111.9	1.2	4.0
Other Oils[7]	E175.2	E174.2	178.9	0.6	-2.1
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,095.1	1,082.5	1,071.8	1.2	2.2
Crude Oil In SPR	405.2	402.8	328.2	0.6	23.5
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,500.3	1,485.4	1,399.9	1.0	7.2

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1982 Annual Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
o 1983-1984 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
o 1984 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

REFINERY ACTIVITY
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5
Gross Inputs	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.9	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9
Operable Capacity	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.1
Percentage Utilization[1]	67.0	65.1	65.5	66.2	68.8	74.9	74.9	71.0	73.9	70.6	70.6	69.7
1983												
Crude Oil Input	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.2
Gross Inputs	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.4
Operable Capacity	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Percentage Utilization[1]	67.9	65.4	66.0	69.3	71.6	74.9	74.9	73.7	76.5	73.4	75.2	69.8
1984												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	12.1	11.9									
Gross Inputs	11.8	12.3	12.1									
Operable Capacity	16.2	16.1	16.1									
Percentage Utilization[1]	72.9	76.1	75.0									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Crude Oil Input	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.5
Gross Inputs	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.7
Operable Capacity	E16.2	E16.2	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1
Percentage Utilization[1]	73.4	73.0	73.7	74.7	75.0	75.3	76.0	76.1	78.1	78.7

Production by Product

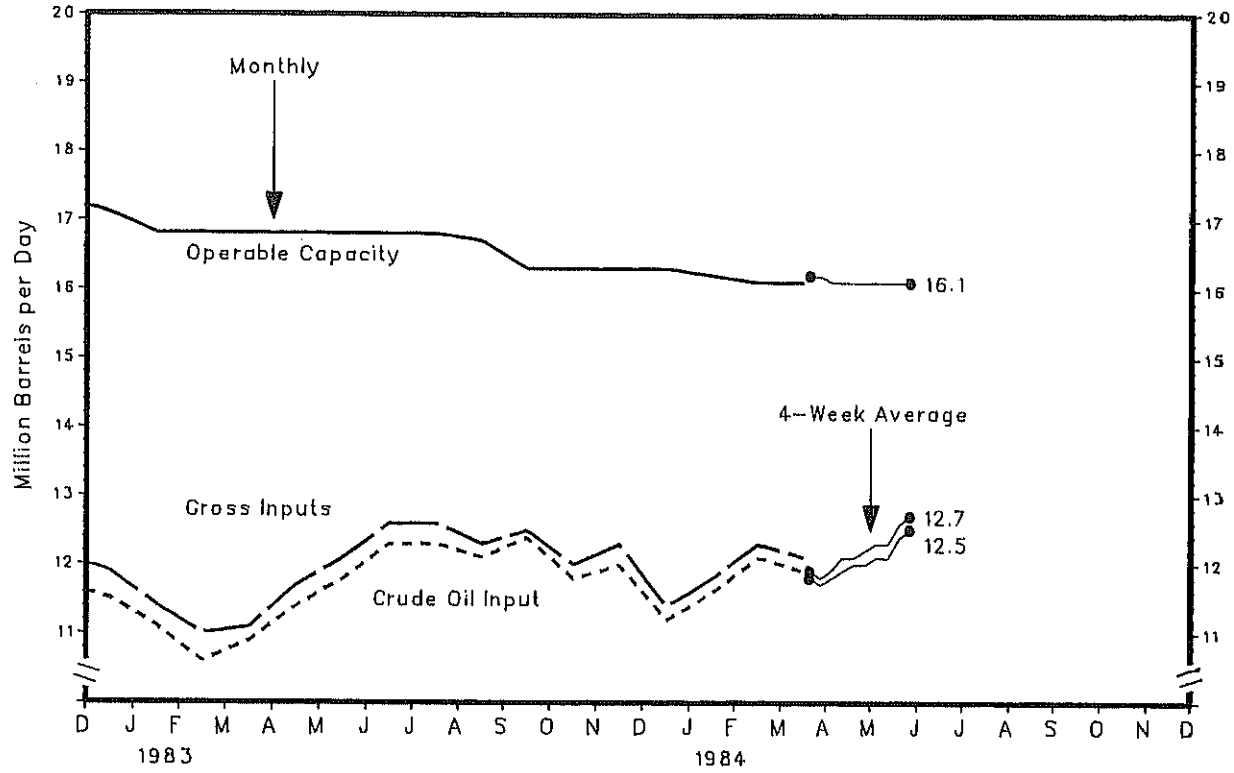
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ne	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.3
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
l Oil	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Oil	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
	6.0	6.3	6.4									
	1.0	1.1	1.1									
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.9	2.5									
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Motor Gasoline	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

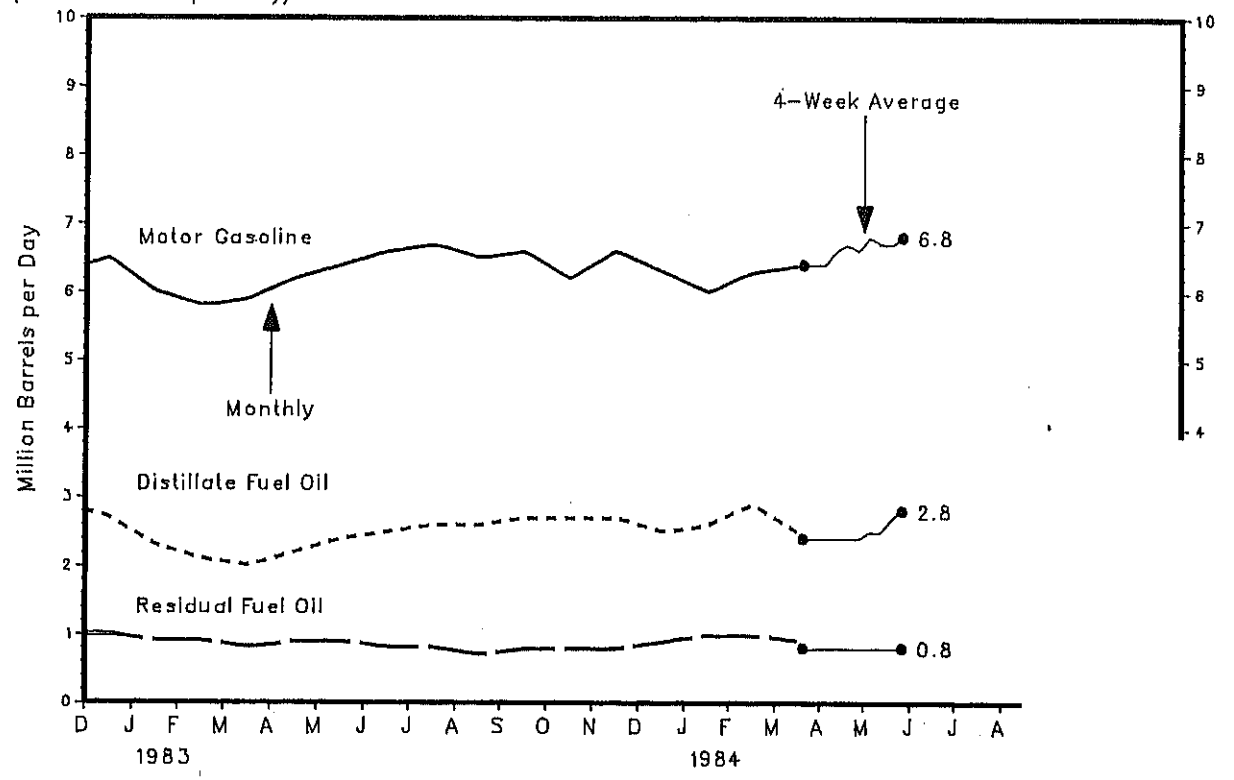
E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.
1 Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization
(Million Barrels per Day)



Production by Product
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[1], U.S. TOTALS
(Million Barrels)

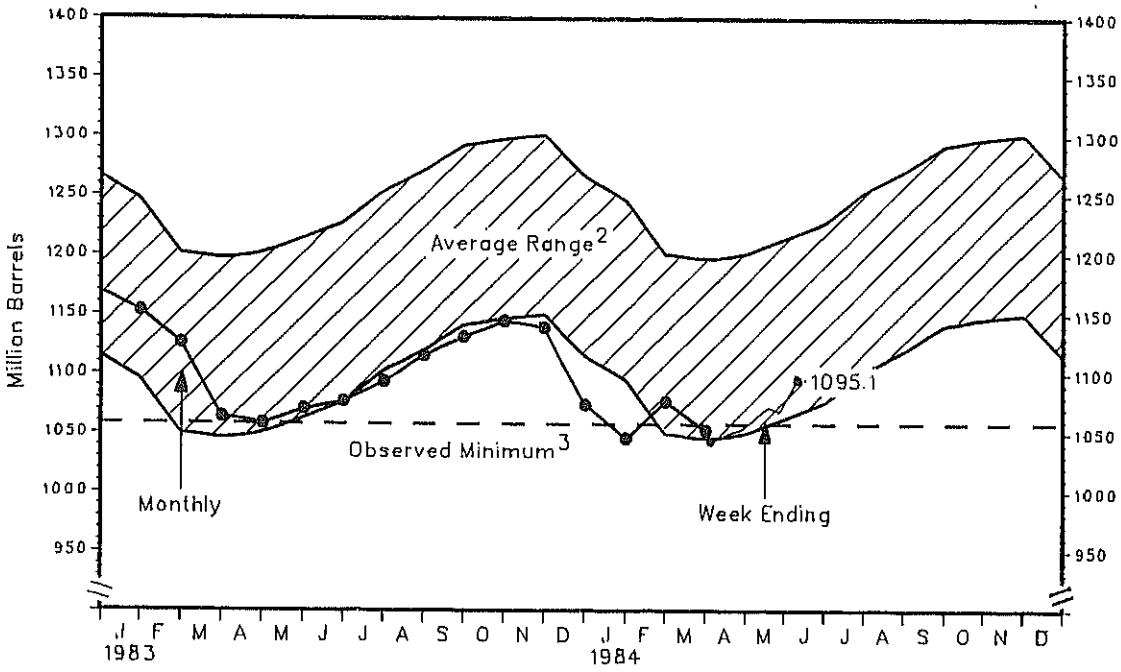
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil[2]	371.0	371.8	360.7	354.8	348.5	344.1	345.7	352.9	340.7	351.0	357.6	349.7
Motor Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Jet Fuel	36.9	36.9	42.5	44.1	41.7	39.9	39.8	40.7	39.6	40.9	40.6	36.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
Residual Fuel Oil	68.7	58.5	56.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
Unfinished Oils	115.9	116.5	115.9	119.1	116.2	118.0	117.8	116.8	117.8	113.3	111.8	105.3
Other Oils[3]	203.0	199.1	193.3	189.2	190.8	191.1	190.1	186.4	181.3	174.6	173.3	164.1
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,220.6	1,186.9	1,143.4	1,090.0	1,085.7	1,096.0	1,126.3	1,134.9	1,136.1	1,147.8	1,165.2	1,136.1
Crude Oil in SPR	235.3	241.2	248.5	255.5	261.0	264.1	267.2	273.6	277.9	284.6	290.0	293.8
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,455.9	1,428.2	1,391.9	1,345.6	1,346.7	1,360.2	1,393.5	1,408.5	1,414.0	1,432.4	1,455.2	1,429.9
1983[4]												
Crude Oil[2]	360.9	366.0	358.6	365.8	354.6	353.8	342.0	355.1	351.6	351.0	341.5	343.2
Motor Gasoline	250.9	251.1	224.0	220.8	224.6	223.2	230.6	226.4	229.6	228.3	235.9	222.4
Finished Gasoline	208.3	207.4	183.7	182.9	186.8	183.3	189.8	184.8	189.6	187.8	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.6	43.8	40.3	37.9	37.8	39.9	40.8	41.6	40.0	40.5	39.9	36.9
Jet Fuel	41.7	40.5	42.2	40.3	41.3	41.3	41.7	40.2	41.8	43.4	45.9	38.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	168.2	147.4	118.7	103.2	109.2	113.8	131.0	143.5	154.7	163.3	161.3	140.4
Residual Fuel Oil	60.7	53.1	46.3	46.6	50.9	50.1	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.4	54.5	49.1
Unfinished Oils	110.3	108.3	111.3	114.1	112.4	110.1	107.1	110.5	112.6	112.1	109.0	107.5
Other Oils[3]	159.6	159.3	162.5	167.2	177.2	184.4	189.2	191.5	191.0	195.2	190.9	172.9
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,152.2	1,125.7	1,063.6	1,057.9	1,070.3	1,076.8	1,093.5	1,115.6	1,131.1	1,144.6	1,139.0	1,074.0
Crude Oil in SPR	300.6	306.1	311.8	317.7	326.8	332.5	340.7	351.8	361.0	367.2	371.3	379.1
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,452.8	1,431.9	1,375.4	1,375.7	1,397.1	1,409.3	1,434.2	1,467.4	1,492.1	1,511.9	1,510.3	1,453.1
1984												
Crude Oil[2]	348.4	340.2	335.7									
Motor Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2									
Finished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8									
Blending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5									
Jet Fuel	35.6	39.0	40.6									
Distillate Fuel Oil	119.5	132.2	109.6									
Residual Fuel Oil	45.4	57.6	47.6									
Unfinished Oils	110.8	109.6	115.7									
Other Oils[3]	160.5	160.9	159.7									
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,045.6	1,076.7	1,052.2									
Crude Oil in SPR	384.4	387.2	391.8									
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,430.0	1,463.9	1,444.0									

	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
	342.5	345.9	345.3	341.5	348.2	353.9	362.1	354.1	361.2	363.7
	241.9	242.7	243.4	245.0	245.2	247.1	243.0	245.1	248.2	250.9
line	200.9	202.5	203.4	205.3	205.6	206.8	204.9	205.7	206.8	209.0
nents	41.0	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.5	40.3	38.1	39.4	41.4	41.8
	40.3	39.7	39.3	41.3	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.9	40.7	42.0
l	104.9	101.4	98.8	99.2	98.7	97.1	95.7	94.3	99.3	103.0
	46.0	44.5	42.4	43.5	43.5	43.7	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.9
	111.0	114.3	116.2	115.0	114.3	114.2	116.6	116.5	115.0	116.4
	E156.1	E157.6	E165.4	E166.9	E168.5	E170.3	E170.6	E172.4	E174.2	E175.2
	1,042.8	1,046.1	1,050.7	1,052.5	1,058.6	1,066.5	1,072.1	1,067.3	1,082.5	1,095.1
	393.5	393.5	395.3	396.0	397.2	398.5	399.5	400.8	402.8	405.2
	1,436.3	1,439.6	1,446.0	1,448.5	1,455.8	1,465.0	1,471.6	1,468.2	1,485.4	1,500.3

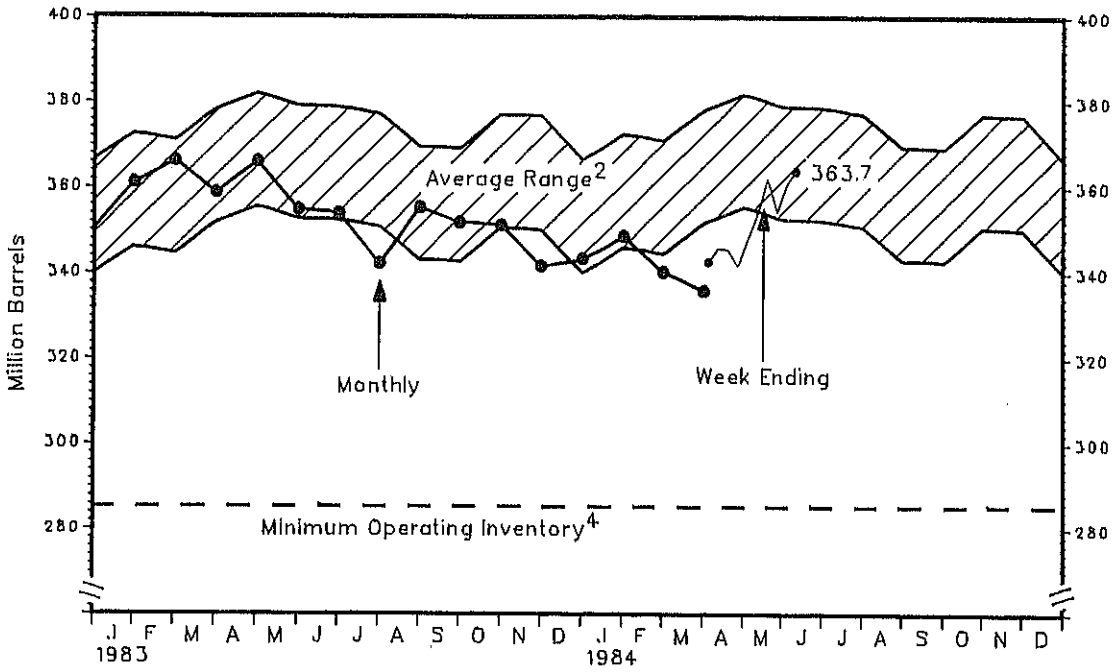
ee Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils
logy.
ks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks
s processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of
iod.
ocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit
do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including
gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special
s, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
ources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Crude Oil, U.S.Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries. See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data: January 1976–December 1982. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the last three-year period January 1981–December 1983, was 1057.9 million barrels. It occurred in April 1983. See Appendix B for further explanation.

4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

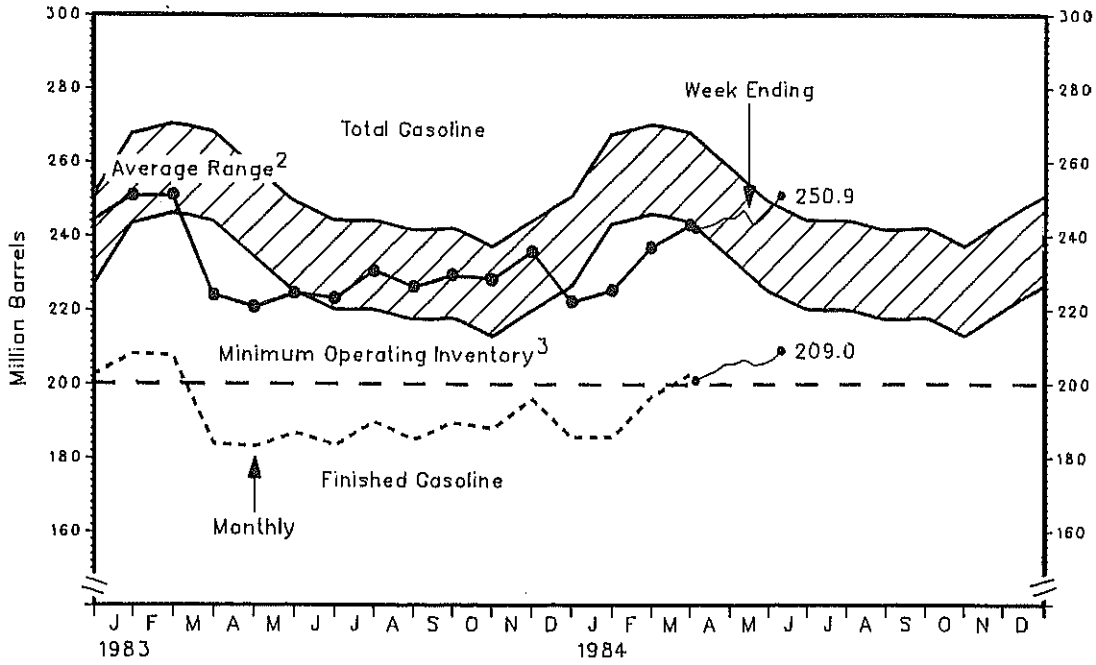
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.6	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Total Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	71.9	69.7	66.8	61.4	63.6	65.5	63.1	62.5	63.5	63.5	66.1	67.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	77.7	78.4	74.0	62.7	56.1	56.4	62.8	65.8	69.3	67.0	64.0	65.3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	70.2	69.3	68.0	63.2	63.5	64.9	66.0	65.2	67.5	69.8	65.5	66.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.5
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.4	29.3	27.6	25.0	23.2	25.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.2	27.9
1983[1]												
Finished Gasoline	208.3	207.4	183.7	182.9	186.8	183.3	189.8	184.8	189.6	187.8	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.6	43.8	40.3	37.9	37.8	39.9	40.8	41.6	40.0	40.5	39.9	36.9
Total Gasoline	250.9	251.1	224.0	220.8	224.6	223.2	230.6	226.4	229.6	228.3	235.9	222.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	69.9	66.0	55.4	60.6	63.6	61.3	64.3	62.6	64.1	61.7	63.5	63.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	75.3	77.2	68.3	65.4	64.6	63.7	64.6	64.8	65.7	65.3	68.4	63.7
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	65.0	66.6	66.3	62.7	64.0	64.7	65.1	62.3	65.0	68.0	70.0	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.4	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.4	7.7
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.3	31.9	25.8	24.1	25.0	26.9	30.2	30.8	29.0	27.1	26.6	27.0
1984												
Finished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8									
Blending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5									
Total Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2									
East Coast (PADD 1)	61.4	65.2	65.2									
Midwest (PADD 2)	63.2	68.4	71.1									
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.6	66.2	71.1									
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.4	8.7	9.0									
West Coast (PADD 5)	29.9	28.6	26.8									

Week Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Finished Gasoline	200.9	202.5	203.4	205.3	205.6	206.8	204.9	205.7	206.8	209.0
Blending Components	41.0	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.5	40.3	38.1	39.4	41.4	41.8
Total Gasoline	241.9	242.7	243.4	245.0	245.2	247.1	243.0	245.1	248.2	250.9
East Coast (PADD 1)	65.6	65.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.7	70.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	70.6	70.1	68.9	70.1	68.4	69.2	67.1	67.2	66.1	68.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	70.6	71.7	71.3	71.8	72.8	72.2	70.9	70.6	73.3	71.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
West Coast (PADD 5)	26.4	26.8	26.9	27.1	28.1	29.0	28.9	30.2	31.4	32.6

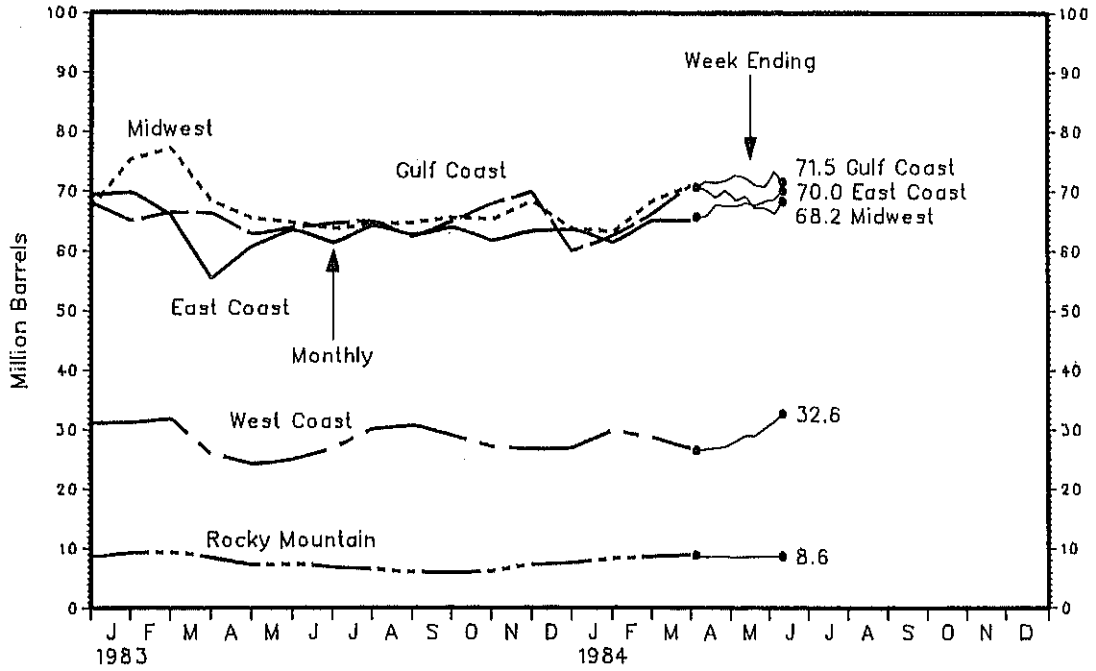
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on six years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

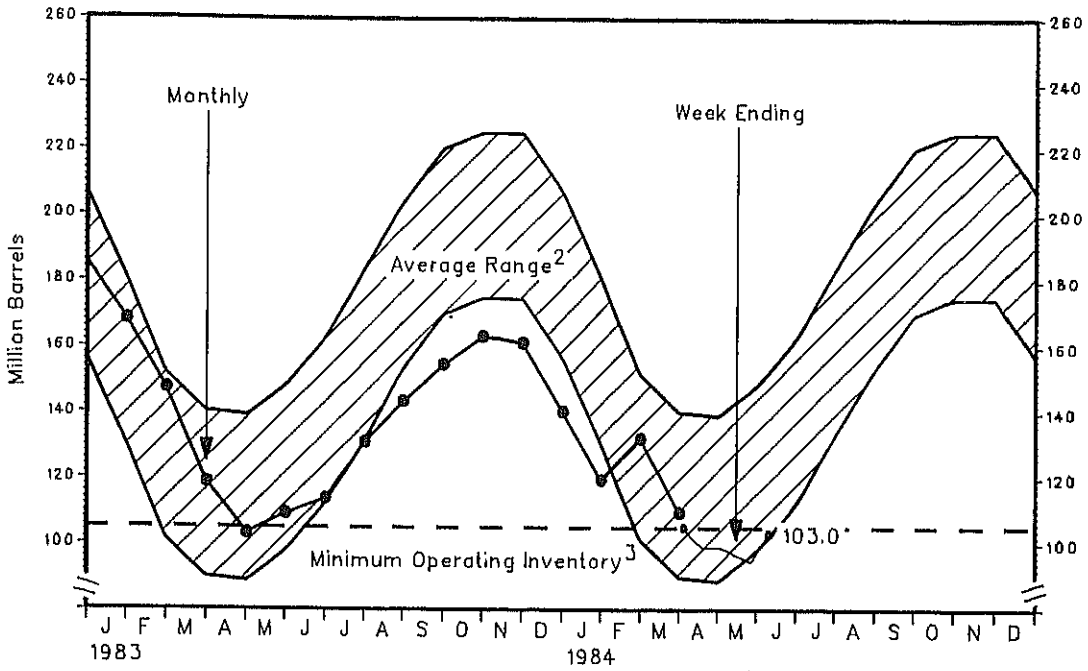
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
East Coast(PADD 1)	68.3	60.3	44.7	35.0	39.1	44.2	57.4	63.9	68.0	75.7	88.7	80.6
Midwest(PADD 2)	46.7	43.1	39.5	30.8	30.8	33.7	42.6	45.5	45.6	44.2	45.3	47.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.0	26.8	27.6	28.5	31.1	32.6	34.1	35.6	34.0	37.0	36.9	34.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.2	13.3	10.8	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.6	11.3	12.7
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	168.2	147.4	118.7	103.2	109.2	113.8	131.0	143.5	154.7	163.3	161.3	140.4
East Coast(PADD 1)	71.1	55.3	38.1	31.8	37.2	41.1	50.9	61.9	67.5	74.6	70.8	57.8
Midwest(PADD 2)	47.2	46.4	39.0	33.3	30.4	29.6	33.6	36.7	39.1	40.8	42.7	40.3
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.7	28.9	27.2	26.0	28.8	29.7	32.5	31.3	34.7	34.6	33.8	27.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.1	12.8	11.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.2
1984												
Total U.S.	119.5	132.2	109.6									
East Coast(PADD 1)	43.4	54.4	37.3									
Midwest(PADD 2)	37.1	37.0	33.5									
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.7	26.8	24.2									
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.4	3.2	3.4									
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.8	10.8	11.3									

Week Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Total U.S.	104.9	101.4	98.8	99.2	98.7	97.1	95.7	94.3	99.3	103.0
East Coast(PADD 1)	32.5	30.5	28.9	29.4	30.4	28.6	28.8	29.2	31.4	34.4
Midwest(PADD 2)	32.8	31.4	30.9	29.7	29.3	30.2	27.0	26.4	27.4	26.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	25.5	25.1	25.1	26.2	24.3	23.8	25.4	24.1	25.5	27.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.9	11.3	10.7	11.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.9

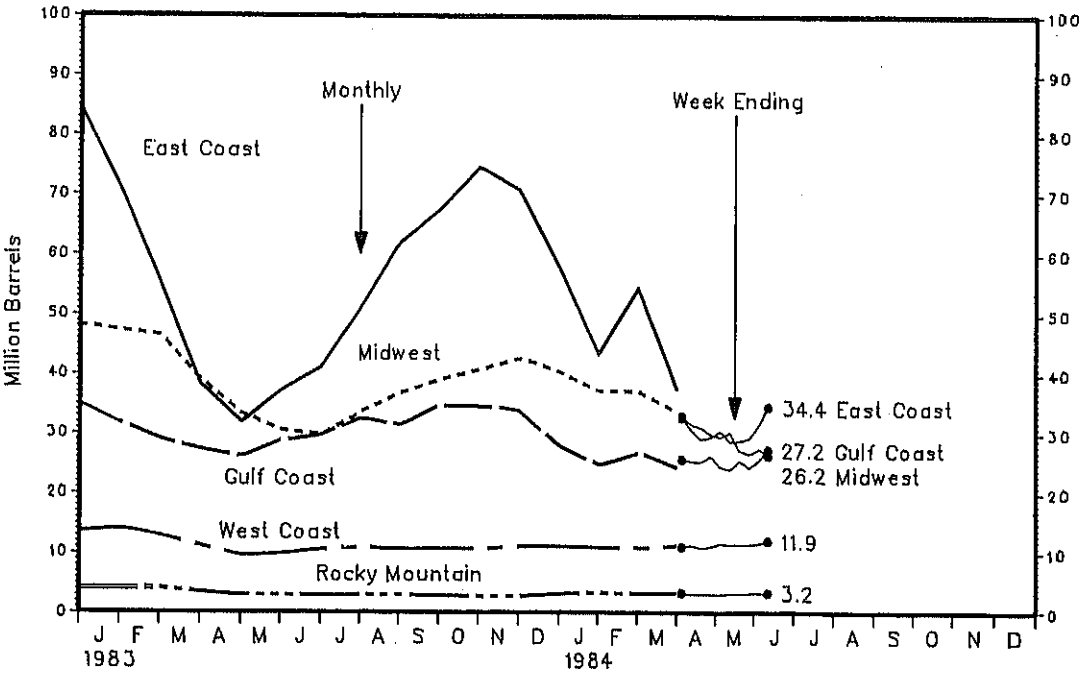
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

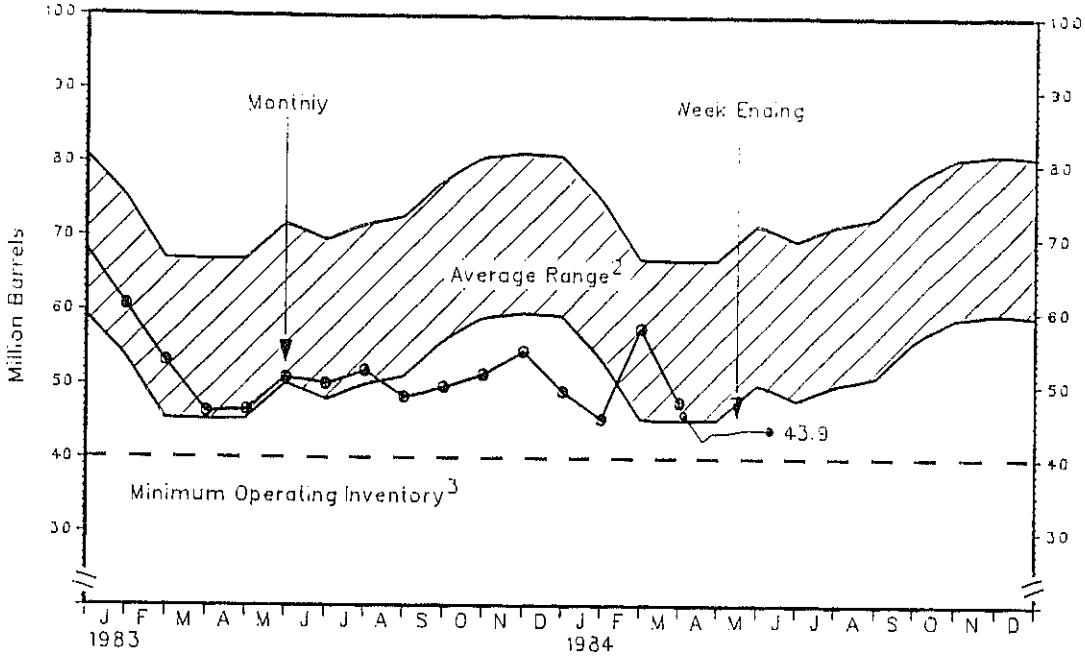
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
East Coast(PADD 1)	32.2	25.0	25.0	23.4	28.3	28.2	27.1	23.1	29.0	32.8	36.4	34.7
Midwest(PADD 2)	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	17.7	14.7	14.7	13.5	15.0	17.1	16.4	15.5	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.3
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.4	10.4	9.6	8.4	9.3
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	60.7	53.1	46.3	46.6	50.9	50.1	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.4	54.5	49.1
East Coast(PADD 1)	29.9	25.1	20.6	20.3	23.8	24.0	25.3	23.8	23.5	25.3	29.3	25.0
Midwest(PADD 2)	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	16.3	14.0	12.8	13.4	14.5	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.6	12.5	11.5
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast(PADD 5)	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.2
1984												
Total U.S.	45.4	57.6	47.6									
East Coast(PADD 1)	21.0	30.8	24.4									
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.6	4.2	4.1									
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.8	12.9	9.9									
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.5									
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.7	9.4	8.7									

Week Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Total U.S.	46.0	44.5	42.4	43.5	43.5	43.7	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.9
East Coast(PADD 1)	23.8	22.4	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.6	21.7	21.4	21.8	21.9
Midwest(PADD 2)	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	8.9	8.8	9.5	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.7
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.8

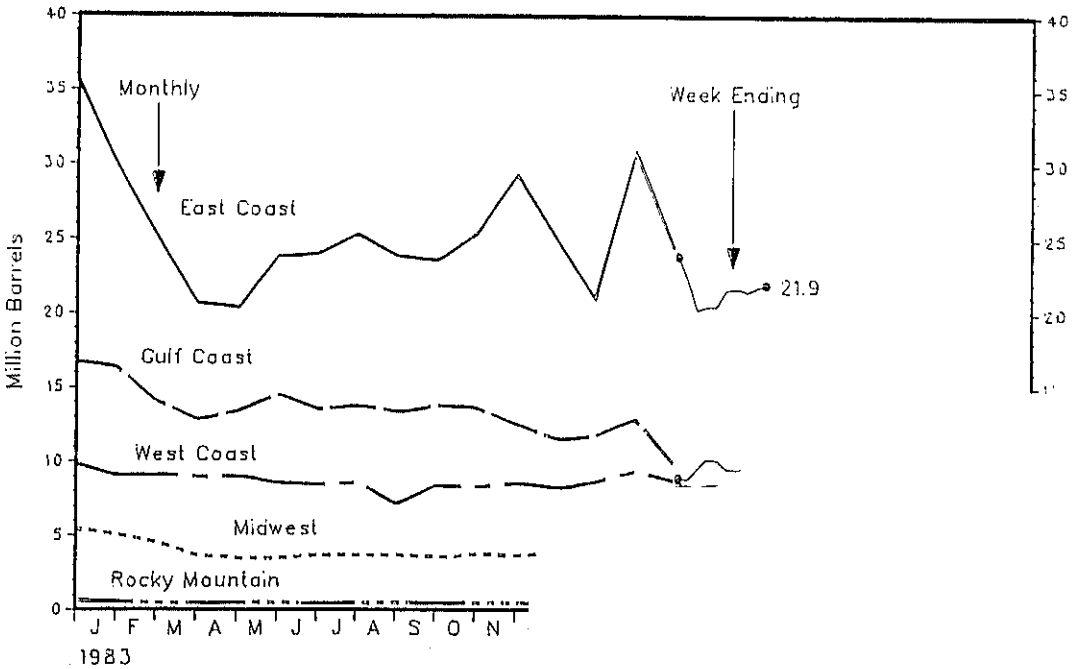
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 r
2 Average level, width of average range, and ol
monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. Th
monthly data. See Appendix B for further explan
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines
inventory level below which operating problems a
defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, th
residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See App
Source: See Sources Section of this publicatior

IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Refined Products	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.6
Total Exports[1]	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.0	3.7
1983												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.3
1984												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.8	2.9	3.3									
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.1									
Refined Products	2.3	2.7	1.8									
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.3	5.6	5.3									
Total Exports[1]	0.6	0.6	0.8									
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.8	5.1	4.4									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.5
Total Exports[1]	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.7	E0.8	E0.8
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	133	183	185	182	230	225	291	223	185	211	178
Jet Fuel	10	62	39	47	31	3	31	26	30	20	40	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	132	48	59	74	102	125	80	61	91	145	109
Residual Fuel Oil	831	956	912	788	742	652	657	550	872	783	836	747
Other Petroleum Products[2]	573	533	427	449	474	504	604	445	592	557	650	564
1983												
Finished Motor Gasoline	148	142	205	273	284	265	297	260	285	335	269	217
Jet Fuel	27	8	35	15	35	25	22	22	41	49	18	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	58	58	42	73	141	175	259	302	253	255	189	212
Residual Fuel Oil	691	632	686	743	709	676	682	705	690	634	777	646
Other Petroleum Products[2]	510	583	429	486	495	575	563	574	597	538	603	680
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	233	303	343									
Jet Fuel	60	112	45									
Distillate Fuel Oil	270	458	115									
Residual Fuel Oil	1,061	1,107	633									
Other Petroleum Products[2]	695	711	662									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Finished Motor Gasoline	340	365	269	245	285	277	303	293	308	282
Jet Fuel	52	58	49	61	54	55	51	36	44	57
Distillate Fuel Oil	146	117	160	175	146	152	135	171	253	336
Residual Fuel Oil	611	529	513	540	509	511	580	527	597	588
Other Petroleum Products[2]	345	358	393	491	560	638	566	550	514	497

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

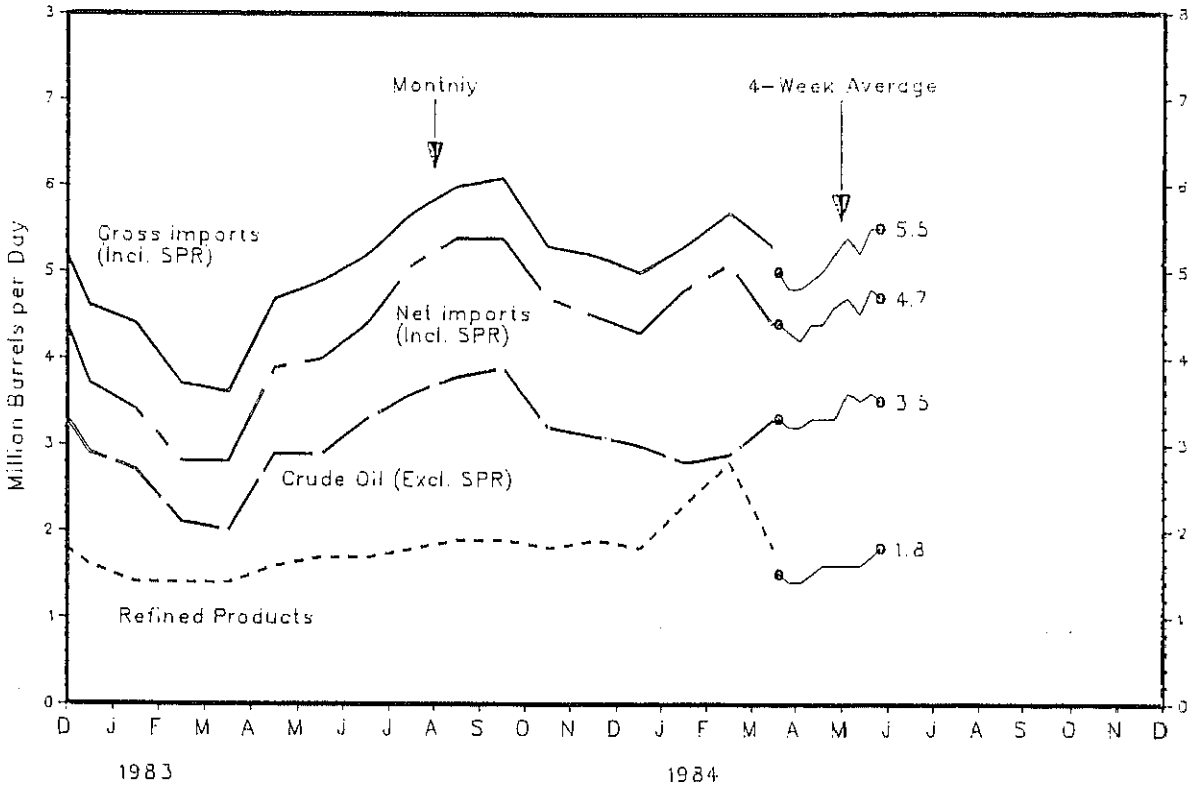
2 Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

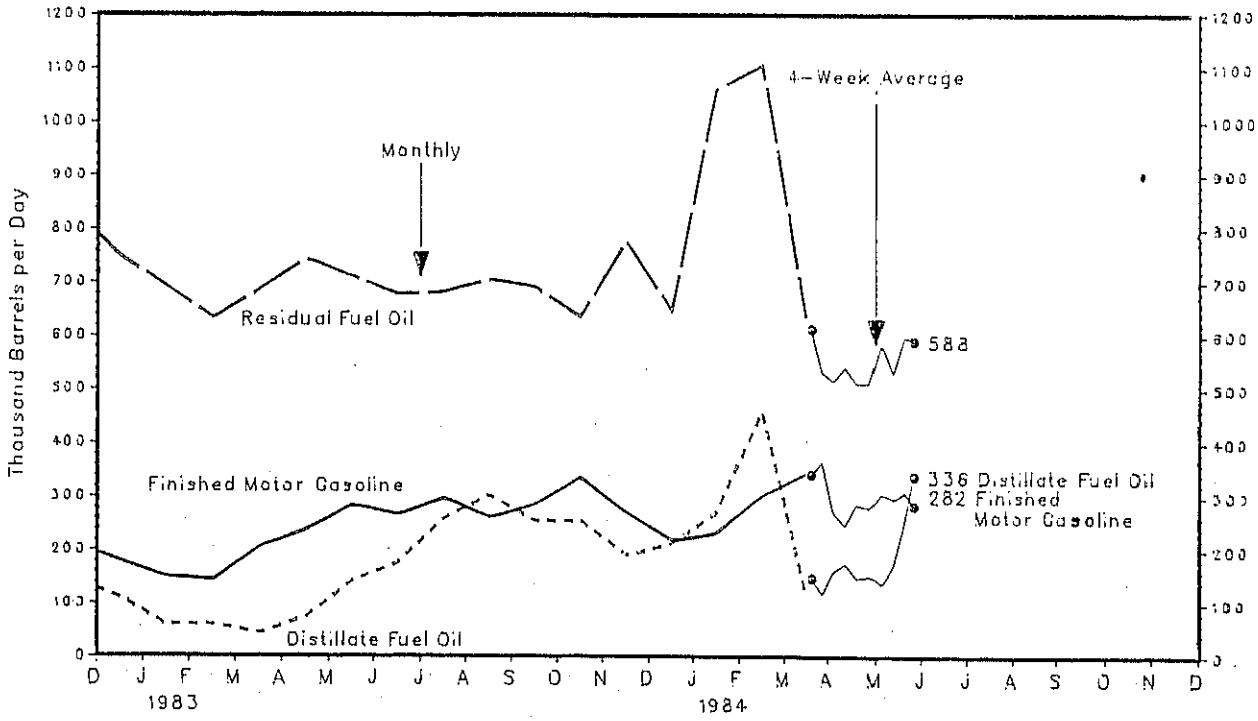
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Imports

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

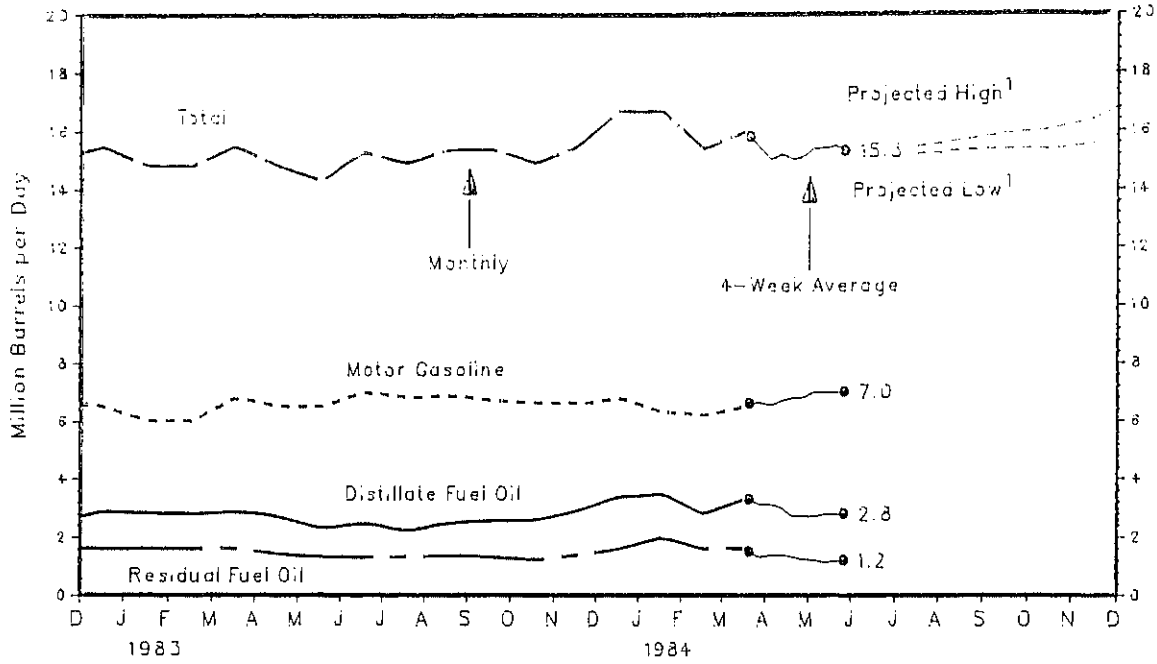


Petroleum Products by Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Total	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.5
1983												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Other	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Total	14.8	14.8	15.5	14.8	14.3	15.3	14.9	15.4	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	6.5									
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1									
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.5	2.8	3.3									
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.0	1.6	1.6									
Other	3.8	3.6	3.5									
Total	16.7	15.4	16.0									

Average for the Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8
Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Total	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3

1 Projected. See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values.

2 Beginning in 1983, crude oil burned as residual fuel oil or distillate fuel oil is no longer reported to the EIA and therefore is not included in product supplied calculations for these fuels. The product supplied series for distillate and residual fuel oil for 1982 shown on this page are the values published in 1982 EIA publications and include crude oil transfers (about 48 thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil and 10 thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil). See Appendix D for further information.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Domestic	33.39	32.71	31.08	30.27	30.37	30.79	30.92	30.85	30.76	31.38	31.57	30.80
Imported	35.54	35.48	34.07	32.82	32.78	33.79	33.44	32.95	33.03	33.28	33.09	32.85
Composite	33.95	33.40	31.81	30.83	31.02	31.74	31.74	31.45	31.40	31.98	32.07	31.29
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.86	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	P28.52								
Imported	28.80	28.91	28.95	P29.09								
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	P28.70								

AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES
MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

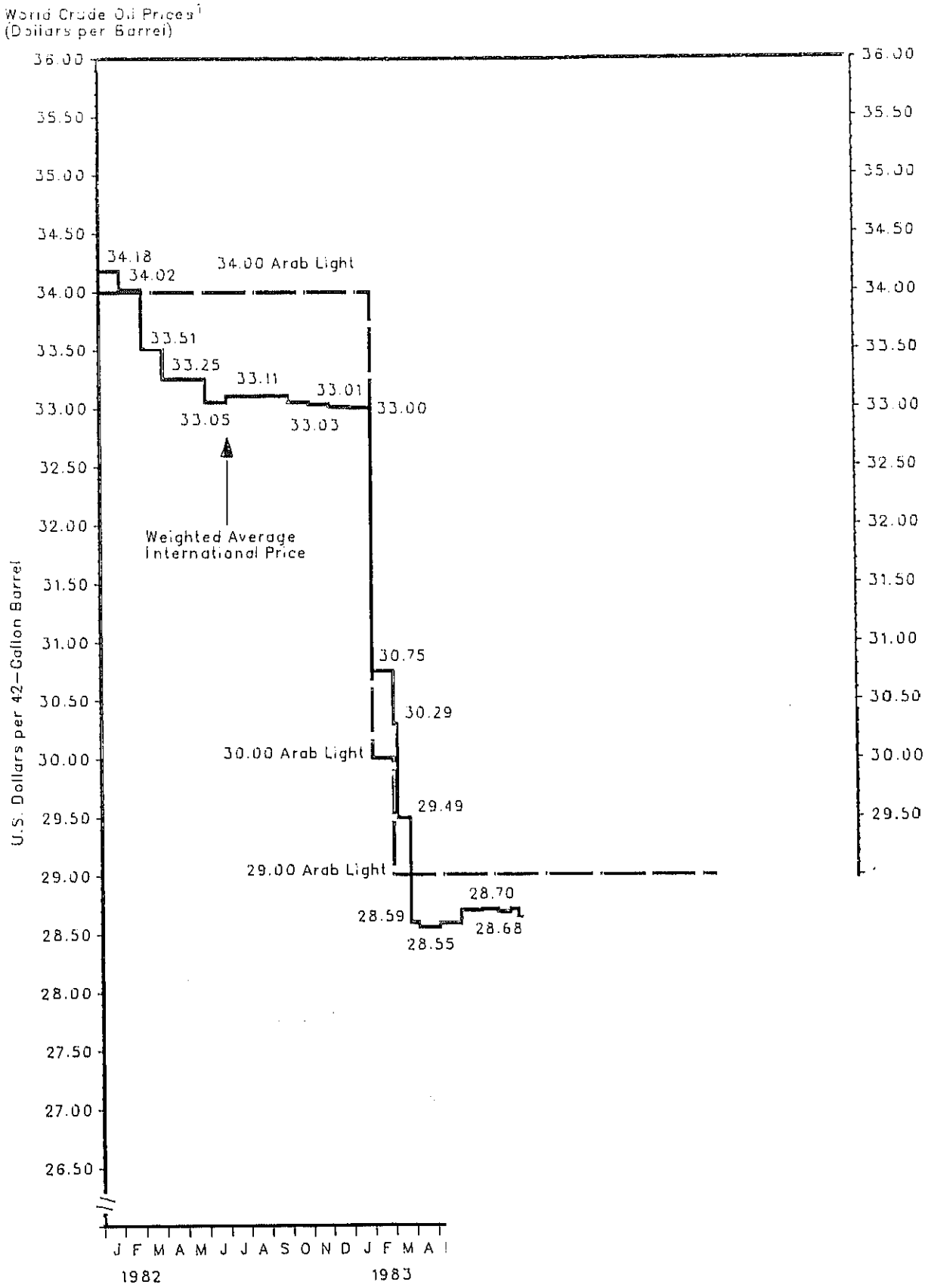
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	128.5	126.0	120.6	114.8	116.6	124.2	126.3	125.4	123.6	121.9	120.7	118.1
Unleaded Premium	146.6	144.8	140.8	135.1	135.5	141.8	144.3	143.9	142.9	142.1	141.2	139.4
Unleaded Regular	135.8	133.4	128.4	122.5	123.7	130.9	133.1	132.3	130.8	129.5	128.3	126.0
All-Types	134.1	131.8	126.8	121.0	122.4	129.6	131.8	131.0	129.5	128.0	126.8	124.4
Residential Heating Oil	122.0	120.7	115.3	113.2	114.3	116.2	115.8	115.9	115.2	119.6	121.6	119.7
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil[1]	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	113.1	112.5	112.5	114.5								
Unleaded Premium	136.9	136.1	136.2	137.5								
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7								
All-Types	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1								
Residential Heating Oil[1]	112.0	116.9	P111.3									

P=Preliminary
1 Beginning in January 1983, residential heating oil p
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 1 Jan 80	In Effect 31 Dec 78	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 1 Jan 80	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34° (Benchmark crude)	29.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	26.00	12.70	11.5	128.3
	Saudi Berri 39°	29.52	34.52	35.40	33.52	27.52	13.23	7.3	123.1
	Arabian Heavy 27°	26.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	25.00	12.02	4.0	116.3
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	29.56	34.56	35.50	36.56	29.56	13.26	0	122.9
Dubai	Fateh 32°	28.86	33.86	33.86	35.93	27.93	12.64	3.3	128.3
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	29.49	34.49	35.45	37.42	29.42[2]	13.19	0.2	123.6
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	28.00	31.20	34.20	37.00	30.00[2]	13.45	-6.7	108.2
Iraq	Kirkuk 36°	29.83	34.83	34.93	37.50	29.29	13.17	1.8	126.5
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	27.30	32.30	32.30	35.50	27.50	12.22	-0.7	123.4
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	26.03	31.03	31.03	25.20	27.20	12.03	-4.3	116.4
Algeria	Saharan 44°	30.50	35.50	37.00	40.00	33.00	14.10	-7.6	116.3
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	30.00	35.50	36.50	40.00	29.97	15.12	0.1	98.4
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30.15	35.10	36.50	40.78	34.50	13.68	-12.6	120.4
Indonesia	Minas 34°	29.53	34.53	35.00	35.00	27.50	13.55	7.4	117.9
Venezuela	Tia Juana 26°	27.88	32.88	32.88	32.88	25.20	12.72	10.6	119.2
Gabon	Mandji 30°	29.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	28.00	12.59	3.6	130.3
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	27.50	32.50	34.25	40.06	33.50	12.35	-17.9	122.7
Total OPEC[3]	NA	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	28.30	13.03	1.0	119.4
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Forties 36°	29.90	33.50	36.50	39.25	29.75	14.00	0.5	113.6
Norway	Ekofisk 42°	30.10	34.25	37.25	40.00	32.50	14.20	-7.4	112.0
Mexico	Mexican Light 33°	29.00	32.50	35.00	38.50	32.00	13.10	-9.4	121.4
"	Mexican Heavy 22°	25.50[4]	25.50	26.50	34.50	28.00	NA	-8.9	NA
Egypt	Suez Blend 33°	28.00[4]	31.00	34.00	40.50	34.00	12.81	-17.6	118.6
Oman	Oman 34°	29.00	34.00	35.00	37.50	30.26	13.06	-4.2	122.1
Syria	Suwadiyah 25°	25.00	30.00	30.00	36.03	31.39	11.64	-20.4	114.8
Malaysia	Miri 38°	29.85	35.60	36.50	41.30	33.60	14.30	-11.2	108.7
Brunei	Seria 36°	30.10	35.10	36.10	40.35	33.40	14.15	-9.9	112.7
U.S.S.R.[5]	Export Blend 33°	29.10	31.20	35.49	39.25	33.20	13.20	-12.3	120.5
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	28.77	31.72	34.35	38.54	31.94	13.44	-9.9	114.1
Total World[3]	NA	28.65	33.00	34.18	35.49	28.84	13.08	-0.7	119.0
United States[6]	NA	28.43	32.51	34.15	36.69	29.35	13.38	-3.1	112.5

NA=Not Applicable.
1 Official sales prices or estimated term contract prices; spot prices excluded. See Appendix E for further explanation.
2 37 cents higher at 60 days' credit.
3 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
4 On 60 days' credit.
5 Average delivered cost to Northwest Europe.
6 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.



1 Internationally traded oil only. Average pri

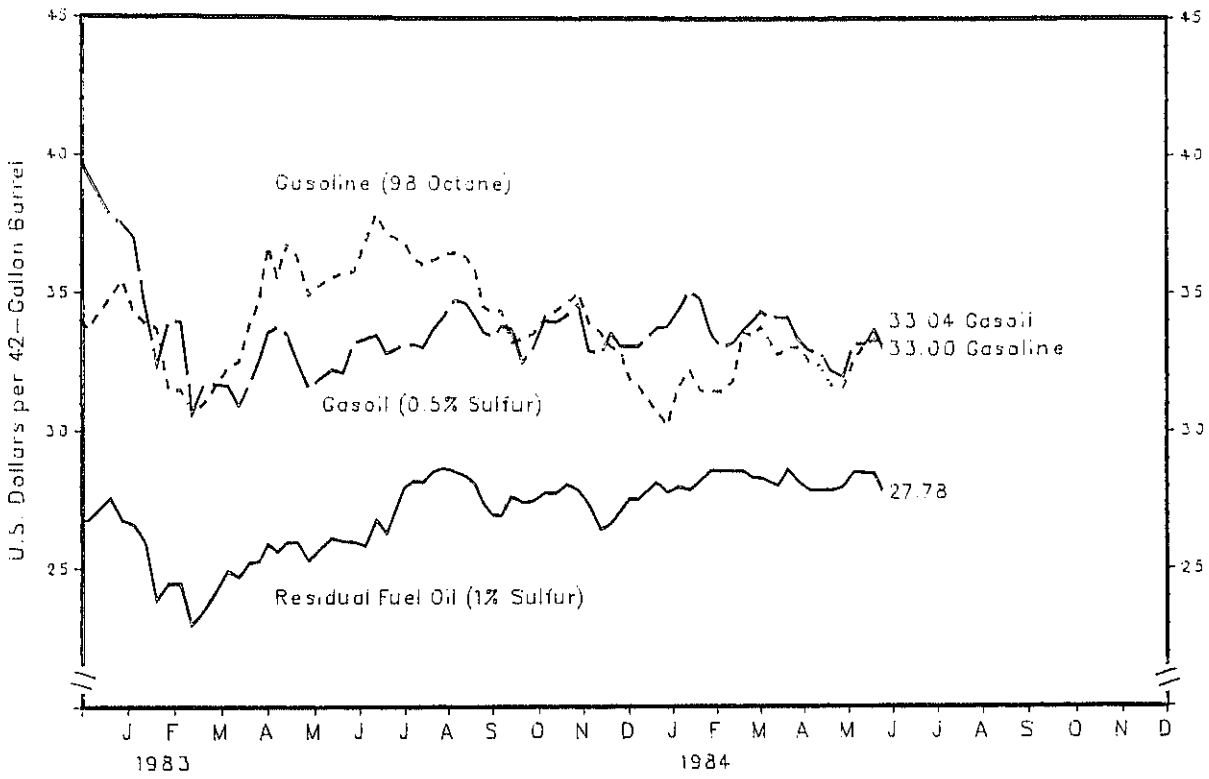
SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil[1]		Residual Fuel Oil[2]	
	Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y.[3] (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.5% Sulfur)	N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y.[3] (1% Sulfur)
1983 May 20	35.35	36.98	31.97	33.28	25.75	27.00
27	35.58	37.19	32.24	33.50	26.13	27.25
Jun 3	35.76	37.19	32.10	33.28	25.98	27.50
10	35.81	37.32	33.24	33.39	25.98	27.60
17	36.87	37.84	33.38	34.12	25.03	28.05
24	37.87	37.84	33.51	34.23	26.80	28.50
Jul 1	37.16	37.42	32.84	34.02	26.28	28.35
8	Not available.					
15	36.81	36.62	33.18	34.23	28.00	29.00
22	36.28	36.63	33.18	34.23	28.23	28.75
29	36.05	36.52	33.04	34.34	28.15	28.75
Aug 5	36.22	36.64	33.71	35.18	28.53	28.75
12	36.40	36.52	34.18	35.28	28.66	29.00
19	36.52	36.52	34.79	35.28	28.53	29.00
26	36.34	36.73	34.65	35.28	28.38	29.35
Sep 2	35.87	36.29	34.18	35.07	28.08	29.25
9	34.47	35.99	33.58	34.65	27.33	28.75
16	34.35	35.78	33.44	34.86	26.95	28.75
23	34.41	35.87	33.85	35.01	26.95	28.75
30	33.24	34.92	33.71	34.02	27.63	28.75
Oct 7	33.41	34.29	32.51	33.50	27.40	28.00
14	33.59	34.82	33.11	34.02	27.48	27.95
21	34.17	34.40	34.05	33.28	27.78	27.90
28	34.41	33.94	33.98	33.18	27.78	28.10
Nov 4	34.70	34.65	34.25	34.65	28.08	28.25
11	35.05	34.25	34.65	34.12	27.85	28.75
18	33.94	33.54	32.91	33.28	27.33	28.50
25	33.59	33.08	32.84	33.18	26.43	28.25
Dec 2	33.06	32.66	33.58	32.97	26.65	28.20
9	32.94	31.90	33.11	33.08	27.10	28.25
16	31.95	30.91	33.11	32.66	27.55	28.50
23	31.65	30.98	33.11	33.70	27.55	28.50
30	Not available.					
1984 Jan 6	30.72	32.57	33.78	35.28	28.15	29.75
13	30.25	32.34	33.85	36.12	27.78	30.15
20	31.65	34.17	34.38	41.79	28.00	30.25
27	32.24	33.43	35.12	44.10	27.85	31.25
Feb 3	31.48	34.69	34.79	42.42	28.23	31.50
10	31.48	33.64	33.51	38.01	28.60	31.00
17	31.48	33.85	33.04	34.23	28.53	30.75
24	31.89	33.18	33.24	32.55	28.53	30.25
Mar 2	33.59	34.86	33.71	33.08	28.53	29.25
9	33.47	35.01	33.98	32.86	28.30	29.25
16	33.82	34.69	34.38	32.55	28.30	29.00
23	33.29	34.38	34.12	33.50	28.15	28.75
30	32.77	35.87	34.12	34.76	28.00	28.75
Apr 6	33.06	35.26	34.12	35.91	28.60	29.25
13	33.06	35.15	33.31	36.02	28.15	29.40
20	32.53	34.08	32.91	36.12	27.85	29.40
27	32.36	33.73	32.84	36.02	27.85	29.40
May 4	31.65	33.96	32.17	35.80	27.85	29.25
11	31.59	33.75	31.97	36.12	28.00	29.25
18	32.59	33.85	33.18	35.70	28.53	29.40
25	33.18	33.52	33.18	34.12	28.45	29.85
Jun 1	33.35	33.10	33.71	34.23	28.45	30.00
8	33.00	32.68	33.04	33.81	27.78	29.90

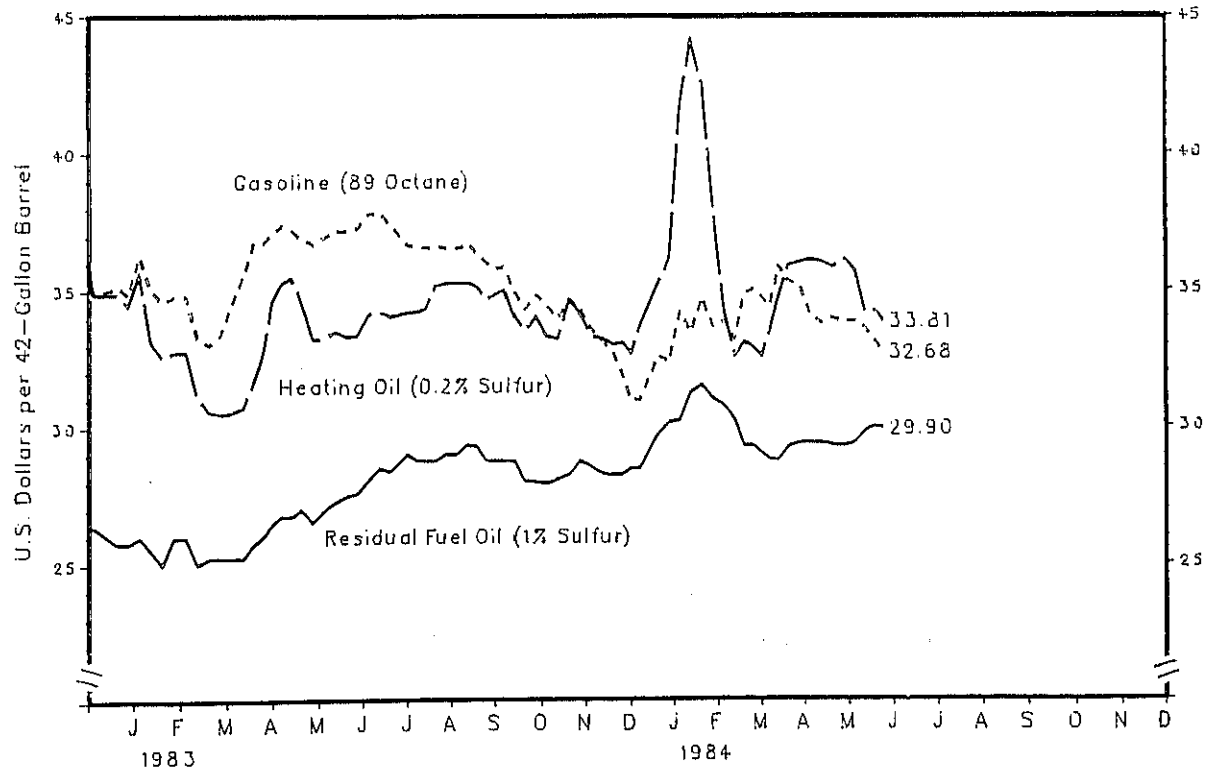
1 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
2 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
3 East Coast Cargoes.
4 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Spot Market Product Prices

Rotterdam Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



New York Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Cooling Degree Days[1])

Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

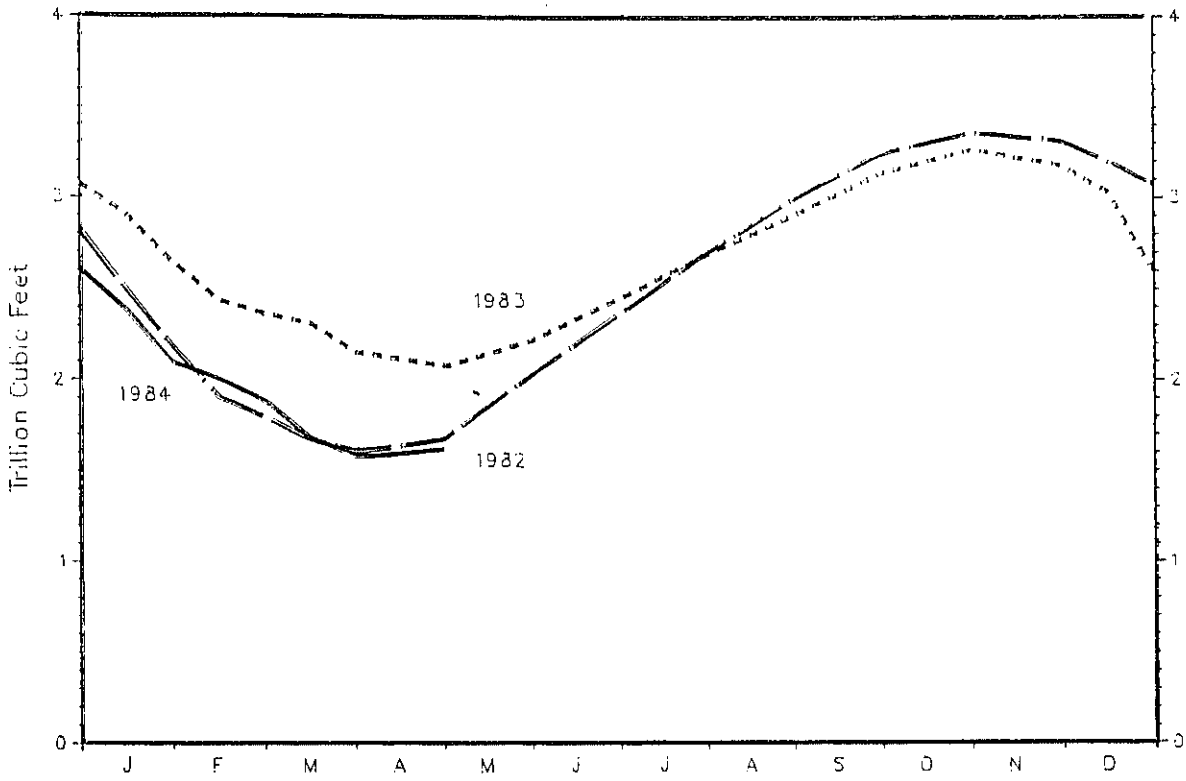
The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1984 through June 9, 1984, has been 2 percent warmer than normal and 43 percent warmer than last year.

U.S. TOTAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

	1984 This year	1983 Last year	Normal	Percent Change: This year vs. Last year	Percent Change: This year vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,233	1,173	--	--
January 1 - June 9	199	139	196	43	2
Cities					
Albuquerque	211	123	124	72	70
Amarillo	201	49	202	310	0
Asheville	66	37	104	78	-37
Atlanta	247	179	310	38	-20
Billings	31	30	13	****	****
Boise	20	67	37	****	****
Boston	96	47	38	****	****
Buffalo	76	6	30	****	****
Cheyenne	1	0	7	****	****
Chicago	85	11	78	****	****
Cincinnati	121	30	139	303	-13
Cleveland	76	17	61	****	****
Columbia, SC	344	279	431	23	-20
Denver	34	7	38	****	****
Des Moines	92	54	119	70	-23
Detroit	87	2	60	****	****
Fargo	22	2	39	****	****
Hartford	70	36	51	****	****
Houston	617	477	671	29	-8
Jacksonville	521	391	594	33	-12
Kansas City	120	34	185	253	-35
Las Vegas	699	409	530	71	32
Los Angeles	95	34	72	****	****
Memphis	344	240	398	43	-14
Miami	1,198	1,113	1,384	8	-13
Milwaukee	80	7	33	****	****
Minneapolis	68	2	65	****	****
Montgomery	404	278	492	45	-18
New York	135	43	89	****	****
Oklahoma City	276	153	293	80	-6
Omaha	75	37	150	103	-50
Philadelphia	94	98	102	-4	-8
Phoenix	1,193	833	776	43	54
Pittsburgh	61	8	65	****	****
Portland, ME	25	0	0	****	****
Providence	66	18	22	****	****
Raleigh	210	157	225	34	-7
Richmond	224	181	177	24	27
St. Louis	203	80	227	154	-11
Salem, OR	1	23	4	****	****
Salt Lake City	63	46	56	****	****
San Francisco	41	20	0	****	****
Seattle	1	26	5	****	****
Shreveport	457	301	538	52	-15
Washington, DC	199	150	178	33	12

**** = Normal less than 100 or ratio incalculable.
1 See Glossary.

NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



	Working Gas[1]		
	1982	1983	1984
January 15	2.492	2.902	2.381
January 31	2.182	2.644	2.089
February 15	1.900	2.433	1.997
February 28	1.787	2.356	1.877
March 15	1.661	2.305	1.671
March 31	1.604	2.148	1.572
April 30	1.676	2.074	1.620
May 31	2.034	2.222	
June 30	2.369	2.454	
July 31	2.704	2.695	
August 31	2.998	2.908	
September 30	3.251	3.141	
October 31	3.364	3.269	
November 30	3.309	3.174	
December 15	3.197	3.028	
December 31	3.071	2.596	

1 Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

rude Oil Production	05/11/84	05/18/84	05/25/84	06/01/84	06/08/84
omestic Production	E8,753.0	E8,753.0	E8,753.0	E8,743.0	E8,743.0
puts and Utilizations					
rude Oil Input	11,990.0	12,267.0	12,564.0	12,842.0	12,414.0
oss Inputs	12,138.0	12,412.0	12,722.0	13,038.0	12,546.0
erable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
rcent Utilization	75.2	77.0	79.0	80.9	77.9
oduction by Product					
tor Gasoline	6,512.0	6,846.0	6,823.0	6,684.0	6,896.0
t Fuel	1,093.0	1,092.0	1,135.0	1,126.0	1,042.0
Naphtha-Type	202.0	223.0	218.0	210.0	175.0
Kerosene-Type	890.0	868.0	917.0	915.0	866.0
stillate Fuel Oil	2,555.0	2,559.0	2,721.0	2,816.0	2,928.0
sidual Fuel Oil	704.0	785.0	908.0	798.0	842.0
ports					
ude Oil	3,539.0	4,029.0	2,831.0	4,117.0	3,182.0
SPR	178.0	149.0	192.0	283.0	338.0
Total incl SPR	3,717.0	4,178.0	3,023.0	4,400.0	3,520.0
tor Gasoline	243.0	215.0	316.0	457.0	140.0
t Fuel	46.0	22.0	43.0	61.0	100.0
Naphtha-Type	35.0	0.0	33.0	36.0	31.0
Kerosene-Type	11.0	22.0	11.0	26.0	69.0
stillate	52.0	202.0	300.0	458.0	384.0
sidual	530.0	749.0	459.0	649.0	496.0
ner	715.0	426.0	556.0	358.0	649.0
tal Refined Products Imports	1,584.0	1,614.0	1,674.0	1,984.0	1,769.0
ports					
tal	E582.0	E841.0	E841.0	E841.0	E841.0
Crude Oil	E185.0	E236.0	E236.0	E236.0	E236.0
Products	E397.0	E605.0	E605.0	E605.0	E605.0
oducts Supplied					
tor Gasoline	6,586.0	7,324.0	7,016.0	6,976.0	6,703.0
tal Jet Fuel	1,137.0	1,116.0	1,064.0	1,225.0	948.0
Naphtha Jet Fuel	186.0	288.0	252.0	241.0	198.0
Kerosene Jet Fuel	951.0	828.0	812.0	984.0	750.0
stillate Fuel Oil	2,785.0	2,901.0	3,161.0	2,492.0	2,719.0
sidual Fuel Oil	1,121.0	1,294.0	1,145.0	1,256.0	1,146.0
ner Oils	3,542.0	3,304.0	3,073.0	3,427.0	2,920.0
tal Products Supplied	15,172.0	15,939.0	15,460.0	15,376.0	14,436.0

E=Estimate based on monthly data.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Appendix A

EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises six surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804); and the "Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report" (EIA-805). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804 and EIA-805, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States. The EIA-805 sample frame includes all shippers of petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all importers of petroleum products from Puerto Rico.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers	Shippers From PR
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	EIA-803	EIA-804	EIA-805
Monthly Frame Size	152(274)	319	89	180	1208	3
Weekly Sample Size	60(160)	82	47	87	59	3

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered i
for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed
reported values for this specific company. The imputed v
procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly
product reported by companies in a geographic region are
recent month's data for the product reported by those sam
Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data fo
current week's ratio estimate for that product for all co

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly
of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed
pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over es
considered imports for estimation purposes.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-c
exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The est
smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values
adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products becau
data and Census data.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803; greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804 and 100 percent for the EIA-805. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix B

INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were derived using monthly data from 1976-1982. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, 1977 was not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Millions of Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1094.9	1049.4	1045.0	1050.3	1062.9	1076.1	1103.2	1120.0	1141.6	1147.9	1150.8	1114.8
Crude Oil	346.0	344.4	351.7	355.5	352.4	352.2	350.6	342.9	342.4	350.5	349.8	340.0
Motor Gasoline	243.6	246.4	244.0	234.6	225.1	220.1	220.1	217.4	218.2	213.0	220.1	226.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.6	101.4	89.8	88.6	97.7	112.2	133.2	153.8	170.1	175.1	174.8	156.9
Residual Fuel Oil	53.7	45.4	45.2	45.4	50.1	48.0	50.1	51.2	56.1	59.2	59.9	59.3
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1246.2	1200.7	1196.3	1201.6	1214.2	1227.4	1254.5	1271.3	1292.9	1299.2	1302.1	1266.1
Crude Oil	372.5	370.9	378.2	381.9	378.8	378.7	377.1	369.3	368.9	377.0	376.3	366.4
Motor Gasoline	267.8	270.7	268.2	258.8	249.4	244.4	244.4	241.6	242.4	237.2	244.4	251.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	181.0	151.8	140.2	139.0	148.1	162.6	183.6	204.2	220.5	225.5	225.2	207.3
Residual Fuel Oil	75.3	67.0	66.8	67.0	71.7	69.6	71.7	72.8	77.7	80.8	81.5	80.9

Minimum Operating Inventories

labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, [illegible]el oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National [illegible]oil (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An [illegible]" The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages [illegible]ppear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which [illegible]he NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of a NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration. The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the same 3-year base period that was used in the derivation of the average inventory levels shown on the graph.

Appendix C

PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, MAY 1984

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), May 1984. The three forecast cases presented in the Outlook for 1984 through mid-1985 are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners. In the high economic growth case, it is assumed that the price of imported crude oil falls to $27.62 the second quarter of 1984, and then falls to $25.00 per barrel in the third quarter, staying at this level through the second quarter of 1985. In the base case, it is assumed the average cost for imported crude to U.S. refiners remains at $29.00 per barrel through the entire forecast period. In the low economic growth case, it is assumed that imported crude oil prices rise at about twice the U.S. rate of inflation through the forecast period.

The plots of the "low" and "high" demand cases shown in the figure are the result of adding upper and subtracting lower range sensitivity differentials to the projected low and high price petroleum demand projections. These differentials are in turn comprised of an economic sensitivity differential, representing an incremental change in petroleum demand due to a high or low rate of economic activity, and a weather sensitivity differential, representing an incremental change in demand due to either adverse or favorable weather conditions that may occur during the forecast period. The upper range differential is developed by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the amount of increased petroleum demand that would result from adverse weather and the increase due to a high rate of economic activity. The lower range differential is developed by taking the square root of the sum of squares of the projected decreased demand due to favorable weather, and the projected decrease due to a low rate of economic activity.

These combined upper and lower range sensitivity differentials are then added to the low and subtracted from the high price petroleum demand forecasts, respectively, to form projected high and low petroleum demand levels that take account of possible variation in price, economic activity, and weather during the forecast period.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984, especially Table 14.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D

CHANGES IN WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT SERIES

Some Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) data series presented for 1983 and 1984 are different from 1982 WPSR data series. The differences, which are discussed below, are the result of a change in estimation methodology and changes in the reporting frame.

Change in Methodology

Beginning in 1983, reports of crude oil used as fuel on leases are treated as reports of crude oil product supplied, a new product supplied category. Before 1983, crude oil used in this fashion was reported as a use of distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil and was included in the respective product supplied calculations. The monthly series for 1982 shown on p. 16 are the quantities originally calculated and published including crude oil used as fuel. In 1982, the quantities of crude oil used directly in the distillate fuel oil produ residual fuel oil product supplied calculations averaged 10 thousand barrels per day and 48 thousa day, respectively.

Change in Stock Basis

The list of operators of bulk terminals, pipelines, and crude stock holders required to report eac crude oil and petroleum product stocks was updated in a regular review of the petroleum supply rep during 1982. (See the article in Petroleum Supply Monthly, March 1983 for details.) This expansi incorporated in monthly data published for January 1983. The new list of operators was also used samples for EIA Forms 801 (bulk terminals), 802 (pipelines), and 803 (crude stock holders) of the reporting system. The new weekly sample was used for estimation beginning with the week ending Ap table below shows the new-basis stock levels for December 31, 1982 which can be compared with the levels shown on the respective pages of the WPSR. The new-basis stocks of crude oil and petroleum including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, are 2.2 percent greater than the old basis stocks.

New Basis Stock Levels for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
December 31, 1982

	Percent Increase	U.S. Total	PADD 1	PADD 2	PADD 3	PADD 4	PADD 5
					(Thousand Barrels)		
Crude Oil	0.0[1]	643,871	17,550	78,556	453,697	13,491	80,577
Total Motor Gasoline	3.8	244,279	69,397	67,135	68,016	8,559	31,172
Finished Gasoline	4.1	202,537	64,116	57,903	51,182	6,086	23,250
Blending Components	2.0	41,742	5,281	9,232	16,834	2,473	7,922
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	26.9	7,189	1,384	1,310	2,367	349	1,779
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	2.6	32,001	9,626	7,310	9,004	638	5,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	185,579	84,681	48,221	34,921	4,051	13,705
Residual Fuel Oils	3.1	68,229	35,686	5,383	16,698	634	9,828
Unfinished Oils	0.0	105,277	13,656	17,784	46,209	2,686	24,942
Other Oils	7.1	175,592	22,073	49,714	90,142	3,757	9,906
Total Oils	2.2[1]	1,462,017	254,053	275,413	721,054	34,165	177,332

1 Calculated including stocks of crude oil in Strategic Petroleum Reserve (293,827 thousand barrels on December 31, 1982).

Appendix E

CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the official selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Europe Oil Prices") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative official crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

GLOSSARY

- **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

- **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

- **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

- **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

- **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

- **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.

- **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, gasoline blending components, and other miscellaneous oils.

- **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

- **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production and imports data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks. Imports of motor gasoline blending components are contained in other oils imports.

- **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

- **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:

 PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

 PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

 PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

 PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

 PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- **Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State i into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ra the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are ther to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weigh degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day

- **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

- **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

- **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1982 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

- **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

- **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

- **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historial monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

- **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

- **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

- **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Page 4

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Page 8

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Page 9

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Page 10

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Page 11

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Page 12

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Page 13

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Page 14

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Page 15

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Page 16

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Page 17

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